

CURRENT NOTES.

In these times we hear of the Japanese in many parts of the world. They are now in Hawaii, California, British Columbia, Mexico, Formosa, Corea, and lots of the islands of the Pacific. With in recent years they have begun to emigrate from their native land in very large numbers and to settle in every country in which there is room for them. A generation ago the inhabitants of Japan were not permitted to leave it, while very few outsiders were permitted to enter it. But now its people have a right to go wherever there is an opening for them, and foreigners possess the right of settling in it, under the protection of the Emperor. It was not until long after the year 1854, when Commodore Perry negotiated a treaty for trade between Japan and the United States, that the full effects of the change thus brought about were made manifest. In truth, they have become manifest only within two years, or since the close of the war between Japan and China, after the military success of the Japanese army. It is since then that we have heard not only of the growth of the commerce, the maritime power, and the manufacturers of Japan, but also of the great and ever-increasing emigration therefrom.

So large is the number of Japanese who have gone to the Hawaiian republic in recent years that the Government at Honolulu has become apprehensive of the result of their further increase, and has sought to enforce measures for putting a stop to their incoming. We also hear of legislation in British Columbia for their exclusion from that country. In California, too, and in Oregon and Washington, there is widespread opposition to their admission into these States. In the Australasian colonies of England they are not desired. Since Formosa came into the possession of Japan thousands of them have gone there; and there are also many of them in the kingdom of Corea.

Upon this side of the Pacific Ocean only Mexico has manifested a desire for Japanese immigration, and has encouraged it by making important concessions, of which some colonizers have taken advantage very recently. There is very little doubt that the State of Chihuahua, in which an extensive tract of land has been acquired by a Japanese syndicate, will soon have a large increase of population through the arrival of immigrants from Japan. If unswerving in Hawaii and in the Pacific States and in the British American colonies, it is a great thing for them to receive an invitation from Mexico.

In Japan there is a population of over 42,000,000, and its annual average increase during the period for which statistics are procurable has been about 1 per cent; so that Japan has plenty of people to spare. In Mexico there is a population of about 12,500,000, which increases very slowly; and, as Mexico is much larger than Japan, there is plenty of room to be filled. Japan would not miss 100,000 of her inhabitants every year, and it seems that Mexico stands ready to take them in.

A HINT TO PHILATELISTS.

Postage stamp collectors may be glad of a hint to take care of their Dutch stamps of recent issue. The Amsterdam Journal announces that the Government is about to put an entire new series in circulation. The reason for this change, as they say, is the indignation of the young Queen of Holland at seeing herself represented to her subjects upon their national postage stamps as a mere child. If she is not yet a woman, she is at least a maiden, and she has signified her royal wish that the Dutch postal authorities shall duly recognize her adolescence.

PREPARING A SENSATION.

He—I understand that our minister will soon deliver a sermon in which he will defend the action of Joseph's brethren in selling him into captivity. She—How can he do that? He—Well, he doesn't know himself, yet, but he's going to do it. He thinks that, in these days, a clergyman who isn't original isn't in it.

TWO PERIODS.

During the engagement. He—An Indian is too cruel to know why we live. He makes his wife labor while he sits and smokes. Two years after the wedding. Same Chap—Here, Mary, just take the baby and this valise and go on to the station. I want to stop here and get a cigar.

ONLY TWO KINDS.

Young Lady (hurriedly)—I want a novel—something popular. Book Clerk (trickily)—Yes, miss. What sort—wicked or rapid?

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

Short-sighted Guest, to Hotel Clerk, who was called to the bar. What a blessing these registers are! Clerk—Excuse me, sir; but that's a perforated map you're standing on.

HOW IT WOULD AFFECT HIM.

Grigg—If any one ever discovers a plan to keep people from everlastingly chattering. Wiggs—It's ten to one he'll never stop talking about it.

SURE TO BE BENEFICIAL.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—You think the baths at Baden-Baden would do me good? The Doctor—Undoubtedly, madam. You would meet some of the most aristocratic people in Europe there.

A GREAT TRUTH.

The average man hasn't half as much sense as a clock. Why not? Because when a clock is run down it quits.

Great Lady in 1357

If it were not for the man who wrote first, what would the man who wrote second, third or fourth do? He would have to work things out for himself, and that, as every one knows, is too much to expect for a man nowadays. So hail to the man that wrote first, the other writers can copy from him, and can refer to him with scorn when any one faults him with their facts, or challenges their veracity in other ways. Then what the first writer omits, the second to the nth writer, need not insert. It is interesting to notice how many things are put into the histories or kept out of the histories—things that aren't so—just because the first writer made note of them, or left them out entirely.

It is this worship of the first writer that leads the historian of England (meaning really Great Britain) to write thus about Edward II's wife, Isabella of France. She, it will be remembered, was responsible largely for her husband's deposition, and after that event, say the historians: "The Queen was confined to her own house at Castle Rising; and, though the King paid her a visit of ceremony once or twice, a year, she was never reinstated in any credit or authority. She died in 1357."

In other words, according to the historians, Isabella sank into obscurity and remained out of sight for thirty years, at the end of which time she died, and in consequence, was buried. Froissart started this story. But she put it differently: "The King, by the advice of his council, ordered his mother to be confined in a goodly castle, and gave her plenty of ladies to wait and attend on her, as well as knights and esquires of honor. He made her a handsome allowance to keep and maintain the state she had been used to, but forbade that she should ever go out or drive herself abroad, except at certain times, when any shows were exhibited in the court of the castle. The Queen thus passed her time there meekly, and the King, her son, visited her twice or thrice a year." Sir John says the King visited her twice or thrice a year; the later writers have reduced the number of visits to one or two a year.

But as a matter of fact, Queen Isabella had a better time than even Froissart would suggest, and a vastly better time than his improvers would allow. Castle Rising held the Queen for only two years; thereafter she lived at Hertford Castle, and the strictness of her seclusion was relaxed. How much it was relaxed is shown in the expense account of the last year of her life, the manuscript of which is in the British Museum. The account also gives an idea of the way of life of a great lady of 550 years ago, and is interesting for that reason, too. Of course, the old writers of history scorned to look at the expense account of a household; such writings were not documents, they were not worthy of so dignified a name; but, nevertheless, there is just as good history in a wash list, sometimes, as in a pedigree.

Day by day, in the accounts of Queen Isabella's household, the names of her visitors are set down. Early in October, 1357, 539 years ago, a household such as hers was not a household, it was a court. The Queen was not her Majesty in those days, as at Hertford, having returned recently from Castle Rising, and with her in her train were several knights, and in the middle of October the Queen went to Canterbury on a pilgrimage. She stopped at Tottenham, London, Eltham, Tunbridge, and Rochester, and Leeds castle in Yorkshire, and was back at Hertford by the first of November. She stopped a day or two in London, perhaps to do her fall shopping, and then she went to her son, the Prince of Wales, to supper with her and entertained them with music—gave a little musical evening, say nowadays. The next day, she was with her Grace paid to her artists; there were four of them and they got 13 shillings 4 pence. On her trip the Queen gave alms to the nunneries within the diocese of the Bishop of Exeter, in whose parish her London house was situated, and to prisoners in Newgate.

In November, the Capital de Buche, cousin of Gaston de Foix, visited her Grace; and a number of French gentlemen who had been taken prisoner at Poitiers, and called to pay her respects. On Feb. 10, 1357, the year began on March 25, remember, messengers came from the King of Navarre to announce his escape from captivity. On March 20 the King came to supper, and in April the Queen went up to London again.

She was there for two weeks, having friends at dinner, and dinner, and supper every day. She entertained them with music probably; for earlier in the year she had sent Walter Hert, one of her "singles," or valets, up to London to take music lessons. On May 14, Queen Isabella left London, stopping at Chestnut the next day, and on June 4 she went again on a pilgrimage to Canterbury. She entertained the Abbot of St. Augustine's priory, had music in the evening and gave alms and oblations, as usual.

But ever since the messengers of February the Queen had been unwell; she was nearly if not quite seventy years old, and her mode of life in her younger days had been a good deal more active than in her old age. On Feb. 15 a messenger made his third trip to London for medicine, and Master Lawrence, a physician had been sent for, and the same messenger had been sent twice to St. Albans—evidently to get medicine in a hurry for her. On Aug. 1, Master Lawrence, a physician, was sent for, and the same messenger was sent for his attendance for a whole month, and Nicholas Thomas, apothecary, received his pay for medicines supplied. And on Aug. 23 the Queen died—raptured suddenly at the last, with her niece, the Princess Joan by her side.

The body of the Queen remained in the chapel of the castle for three months, watched by fourteen monks, day and night; each of these watchers received two pence a day and his food. On Nov. 23 the Queen was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, Newgate. The site of Christ Church, Hertford, her son, the King, distributed £500, equal to about \$5,400, or say \$27,000 of our present money, to her faithful servants. Besides the notices of her journeys and her household, the account shows how the Queen lived. In about thirteen months she had given away in alms nearly £200, or \$2,160 of our money. Poor scholars at Oxford came to Hertford to ask the Queen's help and got it, and the Queen gave away in doles nearly £2 a week, about \$20 of the present money. She remembered her friends, too; for, after her death one William Lodde of Shene received 20 shillings £10 or \$50, because his house had been burned while the Queen had been in Shene, and she had left word that he should receive this amount.

Carpenters, plasterers, and tilers were at work around Hertford Castle and made repairs to the Queen's room. Her Grace's carpet was rebound, her chariot relined with colored cloth, her bath tub was repaired, probably it needed repainting; most bath tubs do; she laid in a supply of vellum, hired Richard the Painter to illuminate some books for her; repaid the Earl of Arundel £200, because he had lent her a bought a black palfrey and gave it with a gold-mounted saddle and trappings to her daughter, the Queen of Scotland, and paid four hundred shillings to a Ruman merchant of the Society of Maleshall in London, was to bring her from Avignon. The mules were delivered by her agent, after her death, and King Edward III. received them ultimately.

The Queen spent a good deal more money on her jewelry than on her alms to poor persons do. In the year of her life she spent no less than £14,000, equal to about \$140,000 of the present currency, or rather more than \$200,000. She bought 360 rubies at 30 pence a hundred, 1360 pearls at 2 pence each, and other things at equally astonishing prices. She also lent a little money to her subjects, for instance, when she saw a good chance; for, in instance, £230, ten times as much today, was sent to Sir Thomas de la Mare.

Charles of Navarre, as noted above, sent word of his escape. Evidently Queen Isabella was still connected with the game of politics being played in France; perhaps she sent some of her money and jewels to help her grandnephew of Navarre in his fight against her second cousin, King John of France. She was a great lady, and she had like a great lady, received many little tokens of regard. King Edward at his butler to her with letters and three pipes of Gascon wine, and then some small birds; the King of France sent a present, and the Queen sent back two volumes of "The Seven Sages of Rome," the Duke of Lancaster sent to the Queen, who was his first cousin once removed, a lion's head, Wilson Order, the St. Albans monk who made clock-brother, and several other quadrants; the Countess of Clare sent twenty-four beams, and on New Year's day, March 25, 1358, the King, Queen Philippa, and Countess of Salisbury, Lady Wake all sent presents to Queen Isabella.

That same day she gave 100 shillings to each of her chaplains, that is £20, or \$200, and 20 shillings, \$200, to each of her thirty-three clerks and squires, and when Isabella de St. Bol, one of the Queen's ladies, married Edward Bront, the Queen sent him a gift of a pair of gold for herself to wear, and gave the fair bride, \$3,300 as a wedding present. Altogether, if Queen Isabella's early days had been as thoroughly enjoyed as her latter days were passed, a sort of Lady Bountiful, in dignified but not forgotten retirement.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which May Prove Worth Reading.

The water is so clear in the fjords of Norway that objects an inch and a half in diameter can be distinctly seen at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

The Buddhist monastery of Haine, in Tibet, Central Asia, is the loftiest inhabited place in the world. It is about seventeen thousand feet above the sea.

The oldest living English composer is Henry Russell of Chichester, aged 89. He has composed over eight hundred songs.

A wine cask which holds ninety-seven thousand gallons, and is the largest ever built, was seen at Matamoros, Cal. The steel hoops around it weigh forty thousand pounds.

A novelty, called a bow-facing arrow, has been invented by a man in Boone County, Mo. It is a good-looking man, and sits with his face on the bow of the boat, and thus avoid obstructions.

John Wahmon, a farmer's boy, who lived near Kansas City, pursued a rabbit which he had seen at Matamoros, Cal. The boy was unable to get out of the hole, and perished there.

Wild pigeons in immense numbers recently took possession of a grove in the city of London, and the flock formed a line a mile in length and over a hundred and fifty yards wide.

A vaudeville actress in Cincinnati rather badly informed a friend that she had heard that a good-looking man was endeavoring to get an interview with her. She soon discovered that he was really after her, to serve her with legal papers.

While a man in Ottawa, Kan., was trying to catch with a rope and hook a tin can that had dropped into a well, his gold watch dropped out of his pocket. He "singles" it, says the paper, up the can, and in it was the watch.

A fortune teller in Cleveland came out fifty dollars ahead. To keep his wealth a secret from his wife, he concealed it in his watchcase. Two days afterward he was waylaid on the street by footpads, who ran off with the watch, with a fifty-dollar bill neatly folded therein.

The first book printed in the States was the "Bay Psalm Book," which was issued by Stephen Daye, in 1640, at Cambridge, Mass. Only ten copies are known to be in existence, and but four of them are perfect. The four perfect copies are valued at about five thousand dollars each, and one of them is owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Numerous pedestrians, while passing a dark corner in Kansas City, were startled by the loud alarm of a bicycle bell and instinctively leaped away. Some mischievous boys had attached the bell to the rear wheel of a bicycle, and were in the habit of ringing it, by means of a string, at the proper moment to make the pedestrians jump.

NO PREVENTIVE.

Hobson—I thought you said your wife should never ride a bicycle if you could help it.

Hobson—Well, she goes now, Hobson—Well, there she goes now, spinning down the street.

Dobson—Well, see how that contradicts what I said.

SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN BEHEADED IN SIAM.

The Swordsmen Were Wildly Drunk—Marked and Slashed the Victims in a Manner—A Young Girl Was Beheaded—Tortured to Death By Breaking Her Bones One By One.

Late mails from the far East bring details of the barbarous execution of three criminals who some time ago tortured a young girl whose sole offense was an attempted elopement with her lover. The girl died from the terrible results of the torture inflicted upon her, and when one considers the cause of the crime of those who caused her death he can scarce blame the authorities of Bangkok for avenging the public in the manner hereinafter described.

The three murderers had with fiendish ingenuity proceeded to kill their young victim inches by breaking bone by bone, allowing her to die slowly. Fifteen days were occupied in this diabolical work, after which the girl expired. For this crime a Siamese and his wife, apparently about 40 years of age each, and a "luchin" were arrested.

They were sentenced to death, and after some considerable delay the death warrants were signed by the King, and the 25th of February was set for the triple execution at Wat Mahakassan, behind the rifle butts.

The ground chosen for the execution of the terrible crime recorded above was a bare patch within the wat grounds and along the edge of the Klong at Spatoom.

Though the locality is well removed from the city and very difficult of approach, except by boat, the execution ground was crowded, from a very early hour, by officials, Europeans and crowds of natives and Chinese, who filled the klong in boats, or were perched in every possible vantage ground to view the gruesome proceedings.

A small circular spot had been inclosed by a blue cloth, and inside this space of a few hundred feet circumference Europeans, to the number of 30 or so, officials, police, soldiers, and executioners were crowded.

The scene was as peculiar as it was depressing. A few feet away could be seen the newly dug and shallow graves of the criminals about to be beheaded, while moving in and out of the crowd of natives could be seen

THE GRIM EXECUTIONERS with their weapons of office tucked under their arms, and with a matter-of-fact air of business which somewhat jarred on the nerves and attracted considerable comment. All attention was fixed on the movements of these personages, conspicuous in their red uniform fringed with gold lace, and several of whom were of herculean proportions for Siamese. It was remarked how tenderly and with what apparent solicitude the small bamboo crosses were placed in the dry earth. A bird might have pulled these stakes up, yet they were intended to maintain the prisoners in place while the sword of justice did its awful duty.

The stakes, about a foot in length, having been arranged, fresh banana leaves were placed at the foot of each stake as a resting place for each prisoner. Little attention that was curiously noted in view of the approaching tragedy.

These few preparations made and after examination by the Governor of the jail, it only remained to await the principal actors in the scene. The execution had been fixed for 6 a. m., but it was now 7.20 and the condemned had not arrived. A few minutes later, however, was seen approaching, and with chains around their necks the three unfortunate were led by their jailers into the small arena reserved for their just punishment. The two male prisoners did not appear to feel their awful position very keenly, but the unhappy woman was scarcely able to walk, and had to be borne along by her jailers.

As is customary, a few minutes' grace—or agony—was granted the condemned before the execution. The group in front of the middle stake, and quietly and passively enjoyed what little time was left them in chewing the cud of their sad fate. They were particularly unconcerned, and chatted familiarly with those about him. The Siamese woman was, however, in a complete state of collapse. Her body was emaciated, and she was crouching forward, with her head falling forward on the clasped hands in the attitude of fervent prayer, the figure was pitiable in the extreme, and led to many an ejaculation of deep sympathy among the European group of onlookers. It seemed impossible almost to conceive that the woman and frail piece of humanity could have assisted in the commission of so

TERRIBLE A CRIME. Half an hour or so had now been allowed these unfortunate, who resembled wild beasts led to the slaughter, rather than human creatures.

The executioners had in turn addressed them, exhorting to their victims the part they had to play in the terrible drama. Each criminal was conducted to his stake, the woman being placed in the center, a distance of eight yards or so separating each of the three condemned persons. The same stolid attitude was still maintained by the criminals. Each appeared a mere machine in the proceedings, and but for an occasional heaving of the breast all signs of life appeared to have departed. The female prisoner, however, occasionally wiped her eyes, and adjusted her cotton cloth, worn by her class, across her breast. Her crime was undoubtedly great, but her condition was pitiable.

The work of binding was finished. The ears of the condemned had been fastened with left clay, and some sticks were lighted in front of each prisoner, so that they seemed quite dead to position.

A short time ago an old lady went on board Nelson's flagship, the Victory. The different objects of interest were shown to her, and on reaching a spot where the great naval hero was wounded, which is marked by a raised brass plate, the officer remarked: "Here Nelson fell." "Not of the Victory," she said, "but of the ship."

"And no wonder!" exclaimed the old lady, "I nearly fell there myself."

proceedings. The chief executioner had placed on the neck of each criminal

THE RED MARK

to guide the headsman's aim, and all was in readiness for the last and final act. Yet still matters dragged on. There was more whispering between the red-coated executioners and the victims, more adjustments to be made at a distance of ten paces, and then to the positions of the condemned or to their general toilet arrangements. At length all was finished after what appeared an unnecessary and cruelly prolonged wait for the three chief actors.

The six-blood-red executioners retired with unsteady steps—for they were all more or less under the influence of drink—to a recess under a bamboo, and there prepared their toilets. Swords were unsheathed and heads were shaved, and the six Siamese preliminaries completed the six Siamese headmen, like huge blood clots against the innocent green foliage, with bare arms and gleaming weapons, knelt and saluted their sovereigns, and then the six men of blood entered the small arena with fantastic gambols, a weird dance of their weapons, and then a little calculated to give accuracy of aim and short dispatch. Amidst a deep and deadly silence, the executioners, in pairs, sipped up to their prey.

FLASHING SWISHES.

Three, three, three bright red torrents of blood, three prone figures writhing in agony, now met the horrified gaze of the spectators. Each pair of executioners had struck in turn madly and blindly at the necks of the criminals, and the six unsteady swords of the law had unhesitatingly bungled. The unfortunate woman received a ghastly blow on the side of the head, and was probably stunned by this first blow. A second barbarous slash divided her arm from her left, while four or five blows were needed before the head was severed from the body.

The Siamese was more fortunate, and his head fell after three slashes from the two executioners. The Siamese, however, hacked about in a manner horrible to contemplate. His wife had been brutally butchered, so was the husband.

While the body was writhing on the ground one of the executioners was seen at the head with his blood-stained weapon, and was only cut short in his ghastly labor by the butcher who had so cruelly mangled the woman, carrying the hanging head with one blow.

There were no two opinions among those present as to the horrible mismanagement of the six executioners. They laughed their work, and caused unnecessary pain and suffering. Their unsteady and fantastic gambols, which appeared unnecessary in these circumstances, and the illiberal conduct contributed to make the last act in this dreadful scene a barbarous butchery rather than a well-managed execution.

A STRONG BID.

The United States Putting North Efforts to Recover the British Market.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Agricultural Department is engaged in some practical experiments with a view to extending our butter market abroad. The development of the dairy interests of the United States is one of the favorite schemes of Secretary Wilson, who believes that the farmers of the country can be greatly benefited by the sale of the incident products of the farm. Our foreign butter market has declined steadily for the past twenty years, and in recent years has suffered serious damage from the shipment of filled cheese from other inferior cheese. Twenty years ago the United States shipped to the United Kingdom about half the cheese imported by the British Isles. Canada has steadily displaced American cheese until now we ship to England less than one-quarter of her imports. Canada sends one-half of her butter to England now imports twice as much cheese as she did in 1876, the loss of our trade in this one item is enormous. That all American filled cheese must be branded, we may regain some of this trade, but at the Agricultural Department, Major Alvord, the chief of the dairy division, is working to re-establish the reputation of American cheese and win back the trade the United States has lost.

In the matter of butter it is thought that there is a much better opportunity for pushing American products at this time.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER.

have been comparatively small in the past, and most entirely, until last year, of inferior quality. The percentage of high grade creamery butter, however, has increased, and is annually bettered through the extension of the creamery system. Last year the consumption of the choicest grade of butter in the United States, and probably in the world, was 1,000,000 tons. The price naturally fell, and about twenty million pounds were placed within the grasp of the exporters, as against 5,000,000 in 1905. A large proportion of this exportation was good butter. Major Alvord says that we cannot hope to export good butter when it sells at less than eight cents in New York, which would make the price in London, allowing for freights and commissions, about twenty cents. Denmark, Sweden, France, Canada, Australia and Argentina now supply the British market, which last year bought about two hundred and eighty-one million pounds.

At the request of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department has entered upon a series of experiments for the experimental sale in London of our butter under its own name. By direction of the Secretary, Major Alvord about two weeks ago purchased and shipped about two thousand pounds of our choicest creamery butter, rather than the usual grade of butter, to London. Under arrangements previously perfected, this butter probably has already found its way to the markets through the ordinary channels of trade, but was shown and sold as United States butter. This will be followed through the hands of the jobbers, and returns to the consumer, and the judgment of each secured upon it. Other shipments will be made from time to time.

A DANGEROUS SPOT.

A short time ago an old lady went on board Nelson's flagship, the Victory. The different objects of interest were shown to her, and on reaching a spot where the great naval hero was wounded, which is marked by a raised brass plate, the officer remarked: "Here Nelson fell." "Not of the Victory," she said, "but of the ship."

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ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronically Briefly-Interested Happenings of Recent Date.

An electrical engineer battalion has been added to the volunteer corps of royal engineers in England.

In 1898 the number of Bibles printed in England was 81,157; in 1899 there were 3,970,439 copies published.

It is proposed to extend the Victoria embankment in London from the houses of Parliament to Lambeth Bridge at a cost of \$5,000,000.

Mgr. Allen, who has just been appointed Bishop of Shrewsbury by the Pope, was one of the stenographers at the Vatican Council, twenty-seven years ago.

Rice is being exported from India in spite of the famine, according to London Truth, 75,000 bags being shipped in one week to Mauritius, while the people of the neighboring districts were appealing to England for food.

France has a dialect society, the Societe des Parlers de France, whose President is M. Gaston Paris of the Academie Française, who is collecting legends and songs in all parts of France by means of the phonograph.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has the luck to dispose of all his grown-up pretty daughters if the engagement of the King of Servia to the Princess Xenia turns out to be a fact. He will then have left only the ten-year-old Princess Vera.

Paris consumes 209,000 litres of milk a year, which comes to about one two-fifths of a pint daily for each inhabitant. City cows yield 21,000,000 litres, suburban cows within a radius of twelve miles 53,000,000 litres; the remaining 135,000,000 litres come by rail from a greater distance.

Australia's rabbit plague bids fair to come to an end, owing to the large exportation of frozen rabbits for the London market. From Victoria alone 12,000 rabbits a day, or over 4,000,000 a year are shipped now.

Budapest thieves are considerate. One who had stolen an ivory and silver statuette from the Art Exhibition, after gawking it sent the statuette to the Secretary of the Art Society, who then for the first time noticed its absence. On the pedestal was a written notice: "Stolen for a day or two."

By the birth of the Duchess of York's little girl the number of Queen Victoria's descendants rises to eighty, seventy of whom are alive. She has had nine children, four sons and five daughters; forty-one grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren. Of her children and eight grandchildren have died.

Filial regard is not extinct in South London. A young man charged with hitting a woman over the head with a beef bone explains that she had been fighting from 5 o'clock in the morning till men with his mother, and that he thought it time to stop it. A policeman testified that in the same street two women once killed a dog, stopping only for a meal till one went home and died. Her husband had looked on, calmly mending shoes, while the fight went on.

The Rev. John Vallancey, vicar of Roslinton, near Burton-on-Trent, has been suspended for eighteen months and ordered not to come within twenty miles of his parish or to interfere with its management in any way during that time. His offence was violent and indecent behavior in his parish churchyard, which he treated as though it were his private garden, tearing up the flowers planted on the graves by the relatives of the occupants, and using force to keep mourners out of the yard.

Australia, which has led in many so-called scientific experiments made by the State is now considering the question of State photography. The President of the Queensland Medical Association proposes that the country be divided into medical districts, under doctors paid by the State to look after all the inhabitants. A New South Wales Jailer League has declared that "the practice of medicine should be a national service."

Queen Victoria's watermen are disgruntled at having no part in the jubilee procession, the more so that the Queen has never made use of her state barges. She has two of them, kept at London, which should be used, with two watermen to an oar. The uniform consists of scarlet jackets, waistcoat, breeches, and stockings, with a remarkable black jockey cap and low shoes. On the front and back of the jacket is an enormous royal badge. The barge has only been used once, when the Prince of Wales and the Kiasive Janell of Egypt were taken by water to Richmond.

BEYOND DISPUTE.

Haven't I seen you before? asked Fozick after an introduction to Gazzam.

If you have ever seen me at all, replied Gazzam, I think it must have been previously.

THE PIONEER.

Teacher—When do we first hear of the use of the word "pioneer"? Tommy Taddells—Jonah must have used it, ma'am. He went on the first whaling voyage.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Does your husband act as he did before you were married, Mrs. Lightly? Much, ma'am. When he goes out at night he remains very late.

IRISH AS SHE IS TAUGHT.

Judge Mott to Officer O'Gilligan—If you don't stop the people from shuffling and scuffling I'll clear the Court.

NOT A VISIBLE AFFECTION.

Frayed Francis—I see a feller yesterday with a million dollars. Let it be me, I say. 'Not of the feller's money, but of the feller's fatter'n' you er me.

THE FARM.

GROWING POTATOES.

If you will allow me to reverse the usual order and summarize at the beginning, I will say that the whole subject of successful potato culture may be reduced to the following seemingly simple conditions, viz: a deep, fertile, well drained, deeply worked and finely pulverized soil; strong, selected and well-preserved seed of such type as the market demands, and of varieties which are not past their prime of life and vigor; seasonable attention to the beetle; clean, fine and frequent cultivation and the adoption of such methods as will reduce the cost of growing and handling the crop to a minimum, writes E. L. Scott. Applicable as the most of these conditions may be to other crops, I wish to impress you with their special importance to the potato, for no other farm crop varies so much in yield, or apparently from so slight a cause. Indeed, there is but a hair's breadth between success and failure in the growing of potatoes. If you have not sand, you should make your soil as sand-like as possible. To do this, it is essential that the heavier soils should be under-drained, worked only when dry and friable, and kept otherwise loose by filling them with humus of which there is nothing better than decaying clover. If a tough rod or stubble field must be planted, it is well to plow shallow with a dressing the season previous, then pulverize, and plow again, deeply, just before planting. If a young clover sod, which is preferable, I would leave it until planting time, that a fresh spring growth of clover might be attained to nourish, not only the potato, but succeeding crops, also.

If we would have our stock pure and uniform so that we may command the highest price, we must assort our seed annually, throwing out all, so called, sports, i.e., potatoes which contain conditions (sometimes manifestly of soil) have caused to vary in type and appearance from the seed planted; partaking, perhaps, of the characteristics of some ancient ancestry. While potatoes cannot possibly mix with other varieties in the hill, these sports will, if planted, become fixed, and your stock will soon have the appearance of being mixed. Especially is this the case with new varieties. The utmost care should be exercised in keeping our seed potatoes from sprouting until planted, that the plant may be produced from the first sprout (which is always the most vigorous) and nourished by the level culture of unexhausted seed until it is able to draw its sustenance from the soil. It is therefore important that our cellars be dry and kept at as low a temperature as possible without freezing, and that the potatoes be handled over during the winter and spring, which will assist materially in retarding the sprouting period. By deep planting and level culture we can produce potatoes which will be smoother, less liable to disease, and more palatable and digestible, than can be done by shallow planting and hilling. But it is a matter upon which we must use judgment, and even then we cannot always be right. For we cannot foretell the seasons. If the soil is dry and warm, and we can reasonably assure of its remaining so until the potatoes are well up, I would say, plant not less than five inches deep. But if cold or wet there would be danger of seeing the seedlings where we are anxious for quick growth, as an early crop, we must plant shallow and hill for a covering.

I almost shrink from this very important part of the subject, for no other farm crop are there so many and so varied practices employed. I would, however, advise doing everything by horse power that can be practically accomplished. Even in the garden or perhaps in a patch of extra early, the time-honored hoe is a relic of the past. The large grower will find the most important of his tools, the sprayer and diggers profitable, but he who raises only a few acres can get on very nicely with more primitive tools. The main thing in planting, is to get the seedling in a level position, and to have a deep, mellow, well prepared seed bed. The disc is a good tool with which to follow the plow. Set deeply, and "lap half" to prevent ridging, and finish with the roller. Do not leave cut seed exposed to the sun long before covering. I prefer drills to check rows. If you have no planter, a good substitute is a wheelbarrow, with a shovel and cover with a sulky cultivator. In either case it is well to adjust covers so as to leave a slight ridge, so that when harrowed crosswise the seedlings will be better held and leave the row entirely free from weeds. The best time to harrow is just before the potato sprouts get long enough to be disturbed by the harrow teeth, and again when plants are well up and brace roots are formed. If you must harrow when potatoes are coming up, do it in the middle of the day, when the sun is at its height, so that as brittle as they are in the cool of the morning. If the harrowing is done judiciously, and you have a good stand of potatoes, the shade will soon serve to keep later weeds down in the row, and the rest may be done with the cultivator. Cultivate shallow and fine, and if your soil is heavy or heavy or wet, or if your potatoes have not been planted at a sufficient depth, throw a little dirt toward the row the last time or two through.

Bushel crates may be made by almost anyone upon rainy days; they will last for years, and will be found very convenient for handling the crop after digging. While the wire crates are better, in use these are more convenient when made a little wider than deep, so that one may be placed endwise with another, and the whole inverted and covered over the top, making a neat nest of these crates, which will be found quite helpful in storing, and also in carrying and distributing, as they can easily be picked up and carried in either hand. The style of crate that I have adopted is made of lath cut 18-12 inches long, and 12-14 inches wide, and 12-14 inches long. This gives an inside dimension of 12 by 13-14 by 16-3-4, or 2663 cubic inches. The ends are bound with five-eighths-inch wire, and will do no harm if you have the reputation of being a good potato grower, and may assist in tracing missing crates.

THAT KICKING COW.

My experience with the cow born with an insatiable kicking is that she can

never be thoroughly cured. Sometimes a heifer will try to kick the milker away when she is not well tender and it is not difficult to understand why she should do her best to escape the ordeal of milking. Some men, says a writer in an eastern exchange, have so little sympathy with a heifer at this period that they hurt the udder unnecessarily, and pretty soon the habit of kicking may have been formed. With care, however, the tendency to kick may be overcome and will never reappear. But there are some cows which seem to be born kickers. Some eight years ago I bought a very good-looking cow, six years old. The owner told me she was gentle and free from bad tricks. I found that she was indeed very gentle at times. She would come up in the lot to be fondled, and was a great favorite with the children. But the same spring I bought her, and before she had come in, she would stand in the stable and kick with both hind feet at the cows each side of her, using first one foot and then another.

I thought it might be because she was in a strange place and that she would be all right when she became used to her quarters. But this was not true. For some days she would be perfectly quiet, then without warning her legs would fly. She was a strong cow, and things moved when she kicked. I tried the plan of tying her up, and she would just in front of the bag, and as long as the rope was kept on she was quiet. As soon as the rope was left off, trouble was likely to begin at any time. I never was sure that I would get away from her. After a thorough trial, running through a number of years, I became convinced that she was incurable and disposed of her to the butcher. This cow raised several heifer calves while I had her, and every one of them was light-footed. Right down through the blood of her race, fault extended. I have gradually weeded them out until I have only one two-year-old heifer left. She is half Jersey, and gives promise of being an extra cow; but if she develops the habit of kicking she will go for a kicking cow takes the lead. Life is too short to spend breaking kicking cows. There are just as good cows which do not kick, and why not have them?

PLAYED ALIVE.

South Sea Cannibals Enjoy a Feast—A Shocking Atrocity.

The cannibals of the New Hebrides have had another man feast. The steamer *Amur*, which arrived at Sydney on March 17, brought the details of a shocking atrocity which occurred at Port Stanley, in Mallicollo. The victim of the savages was a native, who was working for a French settler named Gana. After clubbing the man into unconsciousness the bloodthirsty wretches tore the flesh off his body, leaving the skeleton pinned down by wooden spikes on the shingle of the beach, the idea being that the man would be supposed to have been eaten by sharks.

Mr. Gana, two days after the tragedy, while searching for the lad, met the murderers. They endeavored to persuade him to accompany them into the interior to buy some copra. He hesitated, but drawing his revolver, went with a guide into the bush. Scarcely had he gone a mile before the painted savages surrounded him, their blood-thirsty eyes peering out through the scrub. Realizing his position, he fled to the beach, where he saw that he was intercepted by an armed crowd. Firing his revolver, he sprang into his boat, and pulling for his life, got away. A strange experience was, however, in store for him, for on arrival at his station he found that his place had been taken by a French settler named Gana, and his house servants were bound to trees. It was afterward found that a system of signaling had been established between the tribes with the object of killing Gana and massacring the whole of the occupants of the station.

The same tribe two years ago murdered a French settler named O'Connor, when Carmichael and O'Connor, two settlers escaped. At the same place six Englishmen were butchered six years ago. In the same locality the crew of the *Eliza Mary* were killed and eaten. The natives were armed with Sniders. At Aoba, the other day, three Englishmen left in a dingy at night, when they were captured by the natives at Point Sudest. Ambrym Island, a German named Wamaga Luane was killed, and at Tanna a Britisher fled, abandoning his homestead. Immediately afterwards a group of the natives assumed an arrogant and violent demeanor toward the settlers, and Port Sandwich settlers have petitioned the Joint Commission to have a Kanakas, at present, that being the only guarantee of safety to the men who take up land in the islands and establish a quarter of a century ago. From Woodlark Island, Stagnan, the news of the murder of two miners by natives was brought to Sydney by the schooner *Ivanhoe*, which arrived there on Monday. The day before the capture, the natives, in canoes, brought news to the effect that Thomas Murray and his mate had been murdered by natives on Normanby Island, where three or four parties of prospectors are working. Details were wanting.

BOOKBINDING.

Women are constantly finding new avenues of employment open to them, but bookbinding is one which has been taken up with great interest and very satisfactory remuneration by cultivated women in England. In old times the nuns did this sort of work very successfully, and, besides binding their religious books, they embroidered the covers and painted the margins. Some of the practical work in bookbinding has been done by women for some time, but now it is the artistic side which engages their attention. The adornment of the book and the art of representing the sentiment of the inside on the cover is one which requires training and study, expensive lessons, and the purchase of expensive tools. Original designs bring good prices, so the successful bookbinder must be an artist in her line of work.

New York has one woman who has thoroughly studied the subject in both London and America, and is prepared to do so simply by her love for books and not for any money which she might make out of it. She has one peculiarity, she never claims the distinction of being the only woman doing artistic bookbinding here.

About the House.

THE WASHING.

The housewife who has to do all the work with her own hands has a certain dread of wash day, and well she might, for laundry work is most laborious. It pays well, so far as the saving of strength is concerned, to simplify the work and get it done as quickly as possible. Have the cooking on wash day most simple. A "boiled dinner" is often associated with wash day in many homes, and as it takes the least attention it saves work for the weary housewife. As much of the work should be arranged the evening before as is practicable. The tub and bench may be put in place and all the necessary utensils for the washing may be brought together, thus saving steps and time when they count for much. Many housewives, where the washing is large, rise an hour earlier on wash day, and so do considerable before breakfast. One always has more ambition to attack anything so formidable as a great tubful of soiled clothes at a bright and early hour than if commenced after breakfast.

The washing may be expedited by the use of a fluid made after the following recipe: To one pound of sal-soda add one-half pound of stone lime and five quarts of water. Boil for a short time, and then allow to settle. Pour off the clear liquid into a stone jar and keep it covered carefully. Use one teaspoonful to a boiler half full of boiling water; stir and put the clothes in it, allowing them to boil for half an hour. The clothes should have been soaked overnight, and all places badly soiled should be rubbed with soap first. All stains should be removed before the clothes are put into the water, unless they are such which soap and water will take out. Of course, flannels and colored clothes cannot be treated in this manner. The table and bed linen are washed first, and then the other white clothes, followed by the towels, washcloths, etc. If the clothes are given this treatment they require very little rubbing, which is about the hardest part of the washing. After the rubbing they may be thrown into a tubful of clear cold water, and when full they may be wrung out in the bluing water. The clothes that are to be starched should be laid aside and starched before they are hung out. This will save time and extra work. Flannels should be shaken thoroughly and washed in warm soapwater to which a little ammonia has been added. Warm clear water should be used for the rinsing, and they should be dried as quickly as possible. Some housekeepers prefer ironing their flannels while damp, but it is really unnecessary work to iron flannel undergarments at all. The colored clothes should also be washed in strong soapwater, rinsed in clear water to which a little salt has been added, and dried quickly in the shade, if possible. If they are turned wrong side out, they will fade so badly, and the dust should be thoroughly shaken out of them first. If washed by themselves they will look much better than if put in with the other clothes.

Sugar of lead has been recommended for staining the colors in garments which are likely to fade when washed. A teaspoonful of the powder in a tubful of water is sufficient. Allow the garments to soak in it for an hour before washing them, and never hang delicately colored dresses in the sun. A small piece of white wax, and a small piece of white wax, and stir until it is dissolved. For white shirts the following formula has been recommended as excellent: To three quarts of soft water add a quarter pint of castile soap, two teaspoonfuls of powdered turpentine. This should be kept in a covered jar where it may be used as needed. It is wanted for use it should be stirred well from the bottom. Dip the article into it, wring and wring in a towel for a few minutes, when it may be ironed as usual. This branch of domestic work is not always given the attention it should receive, or else many are woefully ignorant of it, and their linens are allowed to be speckled and spotted until worn out. Needless to say the neat and careful housekeeper makes an effort to keep the linen white and spotless, and deals with the stains as soon as possible after the accident. If tea, coffee, wine or anything of the kind is spilled upon the tablecloth it should not be allowed to remain on it, but should be wiped up immediately. If a stain has been made by a liquid, it should be rubbed in immediately. After the dinner the tablecloth should be washed in boiling water or hot milk. Fruit stains may be removed in the same manner. Oxalic acid, diluted, or powdered lime also remove stains well again. When one is unfortunate enough to spill wine on a white cloth, some salt should be rubbed in immediately. After the dinner the tablecloth should be washed in boiling water or hot milk. Fruit stains may be removed in the same manner. Oxalic acid, diluted, or powdered lime also remove stains well again. 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Seasonable !

Fly Paper Poison.
Sticky Fly Paper...
Insect Powder...

DISINFECTANTS :

Chloride of Lime, Phenyl Disinfectant, Little's Soluble Phenyl, Carbolic Acid, Copernic, &c., &c.

COOLING DRINKS :

Lime Juice, Root Beer, Ginger Beer (non alcoholic), and Toxique—the popular drink.

Just in.....

10 CROSS TOILET SOAP

.....See It.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
in Stock.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. H. Hardy left this week to visit friends at Fort William.

Mrs. Thos. Withrow left on Monday to visit friends at Montreal and other eastern cities.

Mayor Bogue left on Saturday for Winnipeg. He is expected home early next week.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday, Aug. 1st, there will be Evening at the school house, Point Elma, Sarnon by Rev. W. Watson.

The Rev. W. Watson intends (D.V.) to hold service at Newberry school house, south of Moose Jaw, on Sunday afternoon, July 25th, at 3:30 o'clock.

The work of excavating the basement of a new brick building to be erected next to the post office by Mr. C. A. Gass, was commenced on Wednesday.

There will be Divine service at the church of St. John the Evangelist, English Village, on Sunday, Aug. 1st, in the morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Celebrant and preacher, Rev. W. Watson, of Moose Jaw.

Capt. Kemp, of the Salvation Army, who was in charge of the Moose Jaw corps about a year ago, was a passenger on Wednesday evening's No. 2, en route from Edmonton to Varden, where she has been stationed.

Edmonton forwarded to the Winnipeg exhibition a specimen of mica about one foot square, taken from a ledge fifteen feet wide. The mica was discovered in Jasper pass. Specimens of gold bearing quartz and black and gray sand were also sent.

It is said that the position of medical inspector of the North-West Indian Industrial Schools now filled by Dr. Willoughby, of Regina, is to be joined with the medical inspectorship of the jail at the North West capital, and the appointment given to an eastern man.

Resident contractors of Macleod are kicking about the largest contract on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway being let to American contractors, who are subletting it and making their profits out of Canadian work. Mr. Jameson, M.P. for Winnipeg, has communicated with the Minister of Justice, laying the matter before him, and it is to be hoped that the United States will be given a full dose of their own medicine.

Mr. Wm. Simington arrived home from Rossland and the Kootenay yesterday evening, after a year's absence from Moose Jaw, during which time he has seen a considerable portion of the gold fields of British Columbia, as well as part of the Western States. "Billy" is well pleased with the Kootenay, but nevertheless has about decided to remain in Moose Jaw, which his many friends will be glad to hear.

An arrangement has been made by the Minister of Interior in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, whereby work will be provided for between one and two thousand men to be furnished by the Immigration Department. This arrangement has been made to assist young men, farm laborers, who desire to settle in Manitoba and the North-West, but without sufficient means to immediately start farm operations. Agents of the Dominion Government in Scotland, Wales and Sweden will forward a considerable number of the needed contingent, while agents in the United States will also forward a number of young Canadians desiring to return to their native country.

Mrs. Tapley left on Friday last for Winnipeg.

T. S. Lough, of Toronto, was in town one day this week.

Mrs. J. A. McDonald left this week to visit friends at Grenfell.

R. S. Norton and wife were guests at the dining hall over Sunday.

J. L. Green, of the customs department, North Portal, was in town on Tuesday.

Walter Simington, of the C. P. R. train service, left for Winnipeg for the exhibition on Friday evening last.

Conductor Dan Morrison and wife were among those who left on Friday last week for the Winnipeg exhibition.

Miss Nellie Morrison, daughter of Dan Morrison, left on Friday evening last to visit friends at Winnipeg during exhibition week.

Miss Clarke left on Monday evening for the Winnipeg exhibition, in company with her brother from Calgary, who joined her at this place.

Mr. Wm. McGregor, who has resided in Moose Jaw for some months, left on Friday evening last for Qu'Appelle, where he has secured a position in one of the leading general stores.

Mrs. R. L. Alexander, of Calgary, a former resident of Moose Jaw, and her two daughters, were passengers on last Friday evening's No. 2, en route to Ontario for a few weeks' visit.

Every one is sorry that the Winnipeg failed in their second heat at Henley. But it is a satisfaction to know that the crew who defeated them had to break the time record to do it.

A report this week has it that Mr. Forget, Indian Commissioner for the North-West, is to receive the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories upon the expiration of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh's term of office.

Mr. Hingley, of Winnipeg, special agent for the Canada Life, has been in town all this week, working in the interests of his company. Mr. Hingley's company has been in business over fifty years and has a record all its own. Mr. T. B. Baker is the local agent.

Capt. Perkins, of the Moose Jaw corps S.A., leaves to-morrow for Edmonton to assume charge of the corps at that place. She will spend a few weeks' furlough at Medicine Hat before entering upon her new duties. Lieut. Hall has been promoted to Capt. and will have charge of the Moose Jaw corps.

Mr. Jas. Campbell, of Caron, who unfortunately had his leg fractured in a runaway accident about seven weeks ago, was in town on Wednesday, when the plaster of paris mould was removed and another bandage put on in its stead. It will be some weeks yet before Mr. Campbell will be able to use the injured limb.

In the report of the Regina Presbytery meeting in another column there is an item which will be of interest to many in this district, in reference to the ordination of Mr. Gilmour, a son of Mr. H. C. Gilmour, of Buffalo Lake. We wish to join in congratulating Mr. Gilmour, and hope for him a long and useful career in the work to which he has been called.

A press-despatch says: The population of Alaska and the northeastern section of the North West Territories will be multiplied tenfold within the next six months. Thousands of excited gold hunters all over the Pacific coast begin to migrate. Trains arriving daily from the south bring hundreds of eager, anxious men who would gladly pay double the fare of transportation for berths on outgoing steamers.

An amusing incident took place on Main street yesterday afternoon. A little country girl from the Caron settlement was in town with her parents, and when her mother was transacting business in the store of Hamilton & Robinson, her naughty young daughter had spied one of the judges in front of the store, and after unbuckling the coat and laying bare its bosom began to cuss it in the most loving manner, much to the amusement of the onlookers. The young lady's peculiar conduct cannot be accounted for, but it is thought she mistook it for one of the clerks.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Roadmaster McTaggart, of the Soo line, was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Shaw left on Wednesday for her former home at Mount Forrest.

The Harry Lindley company will again visit North West points this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Doran are among those who are visiting the Winnipeg exhibition this week.

Master Charles Dawson, of Regina, arrived on Sunday and will spend a few weeks with Mr. W. W. Bole.

The body of an Indian woman was found near Edmonton. She had been strangled by tying her hair about her neck.

Mrs. Peter Green, of Moose Jaw, is among the fair visitors. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fenwarden.

Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of Regina, was a passenger on Tuesday morning's No. 1 en route to Victoria to take charge of Mr. Clay's pulpit for a few Sundays.

Miss Cora Rattray, of Broadview, was the guest of Miss Lulu Glenn, returned home this week. Miss Glenn accompanied her, and will spend her holidays at Broadview.

The wife and family of C.P.R. fuel inspector Dan McLean, left on Tuesday for the ranch at Maple Creek, where they will spend a few days before proceeding to Banff for a few weeks' visit with friends.

It is reported from the east that a movement is on foot to get W. W. Buchanan, who is shortly to resume his position as head of the Royal Pampars, to stand in the Liberal interests in the forthcoming Provincial elections.

Thos. Cutting, a rancher near High River, Alberta, was found dead on the trail about one mile east of that town. It is supposed that Mr. Cutting while driving home fell out of his wagon and was injured internally and died from the effects. His horses were found wandering about the prairie in the vicinity of High River.

The Best Ologies.—Daughter: "Yes, I've passed the Oxford and Cambridge exam, but now I must inform myself in psychology, philosophy, habit—Practical Mother: "Stop right where you are. I have arranged for you a thorough course in astrology, biology, geology, dermatology, pathology, and general domestic husbandry."

A lady is won in a variety of ways. Fanny of Denver, Col., Mrs. Elieth, is being mentioned in the press of the continent because she drives an ostrich between the shafts of her carriage. He is said to be an agreeable motor power and with but one weakness—for banana skins, which he spits with an eagle eye and insists upon pausing to consume.

Mr. D. L. McGibbon, manager of the Trading Co's stores at Medicine Hat, was married in Woodstock, Ont., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., to Miss Ethelwyn, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Waddock, of Medicine Hat. Both young people are well known here, and with their many friends The News extends congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. McGibbon are expected home about the 29th.—News.

The lawyer does not always get the best of the cross-examination. Sir Frank Lockwood was once examining a farmer in a case which turned on the identity of cattle. "Are you certain those were the prosecutor's beasts?" was the question. "I am," said the farmer. "But you were some distance away from them at the time. At what distance can you be certain it is a beast you are looking at?" "Oh, about as far as you are now from me."

A certain farmer had hired a devout negro; and to get some Sunday work out of him, he would always plan a case of "necessity" on Saturday, and on Sunday would put that point to the man's conscience. One morning Sam proved refractory—he would work no more on Sundays. The master then argued with him that it was a case of necessity, that the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a pit on the Sabbath day a beast that had fallen in. "Yes, massa," rejoined the black, who was determined not to give in, "but not if he spent Saturday in digging do pit for de very purpose."

The Regina correspondent of the Free Press says: "It is almost certain that this North West Legislative Assembly will be dissolved in October or early in November. The Act passed last session at Ottawa, which greatly extends the powers of the Assembly, comes into force on October 1st. Constitutional usage dictates a dissolution in such circumstances. Not only that, but by the new Act the members chosen as the Executive must seek reelection; and there are also three constituencies, viz., High River, Medicine Hat and South Regina, represented by absentees. It is thought, therefore, that an election will be opportune. Candidates who are supposed to be able to supply the new blood that it is said the Assembly requires, are cropping up in all directions. In South Regina an attempt is to be made to run the election on party lines."

WAGBORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT HOCKETTES 50

Mr. A. Houston, of Estevan, was in town on Monday.

Mr. H. Sprigg, of Toronto, registered at the dining hall on Sunday.

Mr. Robt. H. Riddell left on Wednesday for Regina on business.

Mr. Hitchcock returned home from his visit to Manitoba on Sunday.

T. S. Weld, of London, Ont., stopped over in town for a few days this week.

What our climate needs is sobering up. It travels too zigzag a course just now.

Miss Kate McLean will leave shortly to spend a few months at her old home in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Dr. Size, of Regina, was at the dining hall on Sunday. He will be here again on the 29th and 30th as usual.

Mr. Jas. Miller, jr., of Regina, arrived in town on Sunday, and will spend a short time visiting friends in Moose Jaw.

Mr. E. Colpitts left on Tuesday morning for the Kootenay, when a number of his many friends bade him good bye at the depot.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bole commenced their return trip to their home in North Regina, on Friday last after spending a few days with their son, Mr. W. W. Bole.

The first trainload of export steers sent from the Alberta ranches this year was shipped on Friday from Calgary by Gordon & Ironsides. The Herald states that prices this season are about 85 higher than last, and it is stated that the freight to England is lower.

The petrified man cuts no figure at the Winnipeg exhibition this year, as the disputed ownership has been settled by the court at Grand Forks on the Solomonian plan. The body has been divided among the stock holders pro rata. Mrs. Holmes getting the biggest share—49 per cent. What she will do with it is not stated.

Inspector Strickland, Corp. Newbrook, Staff Sergeant, Haine and Const. Tolford, passed through Wednesday evening en route home from the Yukon to report at headquarters, their team in the great gold fields having expired. Corp. Jenkins and Sgt. Enright passed through the following evening, having stopped over at places along the line. They all speak highly of the northern country and report fabulous wealth in the Yukon.

An excellent advertisement of the capabilities of Western Canada in raising horses for army service in England, has been made by the mounts of the N.W.M.P. jangle detachment. These horses were much admired at home during the festivities, and now they are to be drafted into a cavalry regiment and kept in England so that their wearing powers might be fully tested. If the trial is satisfactory, as no doubt it will be, the establishment of an Imperial depot out here for the purpose of purchasing army mounts will probably follow, which could not fail to have a most beneficial effect on the horse breeding industry in the North West.

News comes from Yorkton that on Sunday morning, July 18, a stabling accident occurred at Crooked Lake, twenty-five miles north of Yorkton, between a Galician man and his wife. The quarrel arose over a dispute about land. The wife wanted to go with her uncle to a homestead. The husband afterwards refused to allow her and grabbing a butcher knife made an attempt to stab him in the breast. He wore a sheep-skin coat which the knife could not penetrate. Another attempt, however, gave him a severe stab in the leg. The woman was overpowered and the knife taken away. No further damage was done. The woman was brought to town and committed for trial at the next assizes. She is at present out on bail.

At a public school meeting held in Medicine Hat a few days ago, the opinion was expressed by several that high school studies should not be taught in the public school at the expense of the ratepayers. The system of education and the number of different studies taught came in for considerable adverse criticism. Several of the branches of study forced upon the ratepayers to be expensive and useless and not in keeping with the principles of elementary education. Mr. Crosskill said that the school district was at the mercy of the Department of Education, who dictated the studies, etc., for the pupils, and the ratepayers and parents had no consideration in the matter. The ratepayers contributed \$3,000 to the maintenance of the school and the Department \$1,000. He thought that if the school was limited to the branches necessary to elementary education, in a short time the school district and the scholars themselves would be the better of the change. This is an opinion shared by many ratepayers and parents throughout the North West, and the educational authorities cannot too soon give it their most earnest and unbiased consideration.—Standard.

OFFICIAL GUIDE WAGBORN'S GUIDE 50

Death of Conductor Chas. Cowan.

Conductor Chas. Cowan died at his late residence, Manitoba street, on Tuesday, July 20th, and was interred on Wednesday. The funeral was in charge of the local A. O. U. W. and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen lodges, who marched from their lodge room to the residence and thence back to the Presbyterian church, where service was conducted by Rev. Burton and Sweet. At the close of the service the procession was again formed, and followed by a large number of vehicles and friends on foot, proceeded to the cemetery. Here the Rev. Mr. Burton concluded the service of the Presbyterian church and was followed by Messrs. Simington and Rathford with the beautiful burial service of the A. O. U. W. After the singing of the funeral ode and "Rock of Ages" the last words "Farewell, farewell," were repeated by the chaplain, echoed by the brethren who stood beside the grave and the last sad rites were performed, the last tribute of respect was paid to one, who in life had been always known as a whole-souled large-hearted reliable friend. From his long service, "Charlie" was known all over the western division and the beautiful floral tribute placed on the casket by the B.R.T. was an unspeakable mark of the high esteem in which he was held as a brother and fellow employee. The anchor of the A. O. U. W., of which he was also a member, the many wreaths that literally covered the coffin, will convey a consolation to those who are left to mourn his loss that while he suffered during his illness he died in the midst of loving friends as is now virtually resting on a bed of roses.

Mr. Cowan was born at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 22nd, 1863. In April, 1883, he came to Moose Jaw with his parents and family, and till removed by death was one of its most respected citizens. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Malcolm McBride and his wife and one child survive him. When taken ill about two years ago he was in charge of the Soo-express from Moose Jaw to North Portal, and was very popular with the traveling public.

To the widow and relatives the Times bids with his many friends to extend the hand of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Disease Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in four days to six weeks. The application brings comfort. For hemorrhoids and bleeding piles it is perfect. Always cures itching, sub-chronic, chronic, hemorrhoids, and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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WANTED.

I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of mature age, refined, who can do a little time in a good cause. H. H. STOUT, Toronto, Ont.

STRAYED.

Strayed into Section 18, Tp. 17, Rg. 24, one bay point, white face and face. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. N. T. ALCOCK, Pasqua, Assa.

WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with \$200 a week. Address, NEW IDEAS CO., Stamford, Ont.

Strayed.

Strayed into my herd about May 1st, 1897, one roan mare, branded AEF on left hip, yearling colt by side. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. WM. SNOW. 25

BULL FOR SERVICE.

A thoroughbred shorthorn bull, "Thornhill Laddie," bred by T. C. Hodgkinson, of Beaufort, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, Rg. 26. Terms: \$2.00 special terms made with those having a number of cows. R. MOORE, Proprietor.

STRAYED.

From my premises in October last, one sucking filly, heavy straight, brown with white strip on face and also some white on chest, white star on forehead, was running with dam about six miles south west of town last winter. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received by the undersigned. F. W. GREEN, M.

"The Earth Girdled."

By Dr. Talmage. We need intelligent men and women as agents for this great work. It tells so simply that we can afford good men to work it. The greatest book of the world, wide tract ever published. The people's mission, history, religion and government of the countries and tribes of the world, seen and described by the keenest scholars